many friends. May be half white good, half white bad. All boys here one mind. Want whites all one mind. I tell him truth. I want tell him gas before fight, same as white man after fight. Indian, I want no Indian law. Want same law for white and Indian.

WANT INDIAN SAME AS WHITE MAN. When Meacham done talking, if he tell no lies, be same as white man. Meacham's side only half-minded. This side all one mind. I go Yreka. I go as white man; money in pockets; go to store; buy what I want. I make more friends with whites. Mr. Meacham must not think treachery from any boys. They all act all right. Wash all the blood from these boys make them same as women. I only got new men.

SORRY WHITE MAN APRAID TO TRAVEL THIS WAY. Like people travel every way."

Captain Jack then went over the story of the fight on Lost River and directly denied that the Indians shot first, and then said: --

"Tell Meacham I want him to come to no gassing. Tell him not be scared this man from paper afar off. He come to hear me talk. He hear no lie. He hear no more hard stories about me. Did not make first fight. I want every good. I am not ashamed of first fight. Glad to see white come to talk."

Mr. Fairchild then put a series of questions in order to find out

WHERE THEY WISHED TO MEET,

how many they were going to bring, and whether they objected to the Commissioners bringing soldiers, and Captain Jack answered, saying that "all his boys wanted to hear the talk.

WHITE MEN MIGHT COME. BUT NO SOLDIERS. Soldiers make his boys feel bad. Twelve or fifteen white men come; want paper man to come. No want Lalake, Jim Parker or Modoc Sally. No like them. Keep soldiers where they are. Come to-morrow; come first day ready. Come soon; tired waiting. Want to talk." Schonches then spoke for a little, chiefly against Meacham and the Commission bringing soldiers. "Indians bury the hatchet.

NO WANT TO SEE SOLDIERS, MAKE HIM FEEL

Meacham not be scared. Boys waste all the blood. Mean good. Talk truth. Meacham mean peace; soldiers no good for peace. Afraid somebody your side wants to make blood again. Don't like it. Perhaps tell lies. I want to make all good; tell no lies. SOLDIERS LIKE DOGS-THEY COME WANT BLOOD. White men come all right."

VAN BREMER'S RANCH, Feb. 25-10 P. M. As soon as Schonches had finished we started for our horses, and I arrived here about seven P. M. Although the route is only twenty miles it is over a very rough country. From what I have seen of the Indians in the lava beds and from what I have learned of their history I think

THEY HAVE BEEN BADLY TREATED and that the origin of the war can easily be traced to a few Oregonians. The California settlers have never had any trouble with these Indians. They are now in a stronghold that is nearly impregnable, and, as they have many men and good marksmen, it will require a force f a thousand men to clean them out cannot be done without a fearful sacrifice of

HOLD THEMSELVES INNOCENT OF ANY CRIME. as, after the white men attacked, they do not consider it any wrong to kill white men, and when they made their raid they spared women and children. If the Peace Commissioners expect them to give up the Indians that killed the settlers, they need not for one moment flatter themselves of obtaining such a result, as the Indians will fight to the last man, believing they have done no wrong. They are, however, willing to go on a reservation, and if the whites only keep faith with them and | desire the Indian agents do not

ROB THEM OF THEIR SUPPLIES.

for which the government pays, they will remain quiet like the rest of their tribe and give no further trouble. It is very doubtful, however, whether the present Peace Commission will do any good with these Indians, as I am satisfied from what I have seen in the lava beds that they distrust them. I sincerely trust that peace will be made, as more war can only result in much bloodshed and very little honor. I send this by special messenger to

Captain Jack Started to Meet the Peace

Commissioners. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26, 1873. Captain Jack has started for a place three miles west of his camp, at the south end of Tule Lake, at which point he will meet the Peace Commission ers. The Indians are opposed to any soldier being present, but Captain Jack said he would talk with General Canby. The soldiers would frighten his men, but they would meet unarmed any number of citizens, provided they (the whites) also came without weapons. The Indians would not agree to any other terms or place for council. Captain Jack would wait until Thursday for Messrs. Steele and Rosborough, but objected to Messrs, Applegate and Meacham as Commissioners. They have not yet decided whether they would accept Captain Jack's proposals as to the time and place of meet-

THE NEZ PERCES INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26, 1873. Captain O'Donnell has received orders from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to go without delay to the Nez Perces Indians, who have lived many years in the Walla Walla Valley, Oregon, and now object to the whites settling on their lands. He is to try to persuade them to go to their reservation, but, if they refuse, to learn their reasons and views, and make arrangements for them to remain or locate them in some other place.

DEATH IN THE TOMES.

Coroner Keenan was yesterday called to the Morgue to hold an inquest on the body of John Perry, a man forty years of age, who died in the Tombs from congestion of the brain, Deceased, who had no irlends, home or means of support, had been committed on the charge of intemperance. Deceased formerly lived on Long Island.

MITIGATED PUNISHMENT.

Oakes Ames and James Brooks Censured by the House of Representatives.

CLOSE OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER FARCE.

Escape of All the Other Implicated Congressmen.

APPEARANCE OF THE CONDEMNED

Scenes and Incidents of the Great Trial and Pen Pictures of the Counsel.

HOOPER AND DAWES ON THE RACK.

Proposition to Censure the Pig Iron Innocent and an Exciting Debate.

TWO VICTIMS TOO MANY.

Hilarity in the Court and General Good Humor at the Close of the Show.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1873, The third day of the Congressional debate has been a long and weary struggle. The close fights and the stratagem displayed in the House to-day would not have been out of place in a battle field. so much has been said and done, and yet so little is accomplished. These worthy members of Congress have beaten the air at a furious rate for these last three days, but with terribly ineffective re sults. The snow of last evening prevented a large attendance of spectators at hour of ten this morning, to which the House took a recess last night. But shortly after eleven o'clock the crowd increased up the standard of previous days. It fell off, however, to no inconsiderable extent, as the real action of the House in the case of the implicated members became manifest. The debate opened as a melodrama. Judge Poland resembled the stern figure of Justice calling for a sacrifice. Then there was a clashing of rhetorical swords and rose-colored clouds of flowery phraseology, with an occasional blue light in honor of Brooks. All of this has interested the audience at times. and the change of the bill to that of farce is strictly in accordance with modern theatrical establis ments. Brooks and Ames were first to be

SACRIFICED UPON THE ALTAR OF THE HOUSE, for their own sins as well as for those of their fel-

low sinners.

From the beginning of the debate, at ten o'clock this morning, until twenty-five minutes past five in the afternoon-the close of the day's sitting-it was evident that the House would not even give a respectable minority vote in favor of the report of Poland's committee. The plea of "no jurisdiction" was the cloak under which the majority opposed the report and hid their motives. The first hour was devoted to short speeches of ten duration, after which Poland was to close for the prosecution as represented by his committee. The rattling fire of short speeches this morning gave an interest to the opening proceedings they would not otherwise have possessed. The members' seats were but slimly occupied when the debate began. Holman, of Indiana; Bird, of New Jersey, and Dwight Townsend, of subject, claiming no jurisdiction on the part of the House in the cases of the implicated Congressmen, before the seats began to have an average numbe of occupants. Oakes Ames was one of the earliest at his post. During the first hour he sat in the front row, by the side of Hibbard, of Maine. Another and still more elegant bouquet than that of the day previous graced his desk. The most noteworthy speech made during the first part of the hour was by Fernando Wood. He made a very able, concise

argument, bearing upon and presented some original views on the subject He showed that the implicated members were clearly amenable to the jurisdiction of the House; for though the bribery was committed before their election to the present term, the offence has been the best on his side of the House. At this juncture Bingham sat at his desk, in earnest conversation with the leering Sam Randall. A fellow feeling made them wondrous kind. They were no Poland and McCrary, of the committee, were present nearly from the first. Banks did not come in until later. Of the implicated, Garfield showed traces this morning, in his early arrival, of the mental agony which he is enduring at present. His eyes have a sad, watchful look; his face shows plainly traces of a great nervous strain. He was as unhappy a looking man as his worst enemy could 'During Mr. Woods's remarks he seemed in earnest conversation with Dawes. The two put their heads together and talked long and confidentially. Under the same ban of suspicion they could mutually fortify one another. During the first hour this morning (or rather during the last hour of yesterday's extended session) Speer, a democrat from Pennsylvania, made

A FIERCE CHARGE UPON THE IMPLICATED MEMBERS. He was particularly severe on Kelley, of whom

more anon.

At twelve o'clock the House was well filled. Banks was in his seat, all of the victims were on the floor, and the galleries, with the exception of the part assigned to the Diplomatic Corps, were crowded. The first hour was the finale of last night's session. As the hour expired the House adjourned and immediately reassembled. The eagle was horsted aloft; the Rev. Mr. Butler came forward and breathed a fervent prayer; the reading cierk began to drone the Journal, and to-days ser sion was fairly under way. At this time some kind member moved that the reading of the journal be suspended. This was not objected to, and the clerk

retired to his chair, clasped his hands in lazy

satisfaction and looked happy. Judge Poland now advanced from his previou seat, taken on the first day of the discussion, and came down by the side of Butler's desk, where he stood ready to close his case. Sargent, who always appears unexpectedly as a jack in a boxinterrupted the Judge, before he fairly began, by sending up to the Speaker's desk a preamble, with a set of resolutions as substitutes for those of the Poland Committee. This made some disturbance, but Poland waved them aside at once. Fo his part, he remarked, what the House cared to do, after he had completed his case, was not for him to say. He then went on, and spoke well and to the point. Oakes Ames came over during his speech to the seat he occupied when the ex-Senator from Vermont spoke the other day. He brought his bouquet with him and placed it on

THE HOMELINESS OF THE RLEPHANTINE AMES only the more noticeable. Poland was not listened to this morning as attentively as he deserved. There was considerable disorder during the first part of his hour. The House is, at best, a disorderly body; but, at times to-day, the talking and walking to and fro during the debate was disgraceful. There was, however, a moment when the deepest attention was paid to Judge Poland. It was when he came down to Oakes Ames. Stopping just one step-above him, where he paused and expatiated on the case of the elephantine hoax, Ames gazed upward, unblanched parently by the stern old man, who stood just squelched the resolution by his ruling; bove, stormity denouncing his crimes. During Jeb came back with a vengeance apparently by the stern old man, who stood just

this hour Brooks received visits from the leaders on his side of the House, assuring him of support and sympathy. The cold, crafty face of Eldridge, of Wisconsin, was in close proximity to the hollow, corpse-like countenance of Brooks for some time at this stage of the proceedings. In the early part of the afternoon Brooks gravitated between his desk, the sofa and the cloak rooms. When Poland's time was up there was an almost universal desire that he be permitted to continue for a while longer, but Dwight Townsend objected strongly, and Poland did not urge the point. It was now fifteen minutes the Poland Committee was concerned, was now completed. There was a subdued rumor after the venerable Chairman was silent, and then all waited for next move. No one at this period had the remotest idea that

THE RESOLUTIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE POLAND would be adepted. Quite a number of hearts on the republican side of the House were throbbing at this time with unusual excitement. There was a rumor affoat that once the cases of Brooks and slaught made on the rest of the implicated members to include them in a vote of censure. The Speaker lutions were now before the House for its consider tee. Sargent's substitute was pending when up came Parnsworth. He astounded the whole House by the cool proposition to lay the whole matter on the table. Brooks and Ames looked pleased at this, and for a moment it seemed as if the proposition would meet with favor; but its temerity was too much even for those who had hoped for its success. It was defeated by 50 years to 160 nays. Many voted for this proposition on the ground that the House had no jurisdiction to act in the case. Butler, Voorhees, Eldridge-all the leaders that represented this position—were for laying the whole matter on the table. After this dodge was circumvented by the above large negative vote Surgent's resolution came up for consideration. His substitution of condemnation of conduct instead of expulsion seemed to meet with favor, for the House adopted it in place of Poland's recommendation by a vote of 115 to 110.

AWAY WENT POLAND'S REPORT, the work of the entire Winter. Recommendations which have been condemned far and wide as too lenient and considered unsatisfactory by the country at large, were changed for others more lenient. Poland's face at this juncture were a resigned look, as if to say, "Well, if it's your pleasure it is not for me to complain."

Now that Sargent's proposition was fairly before the House there were a multitude of questions crowded upon the attention of the Chair. Mem bers vociferated, grew red in the face, asked questions over and over until Blaine got tired and was rather curt, which occasioned a little rupture between him and Speer, of Pennsylvania, but which was afterwards amicably settled. Van Trump, Speer and others queried of the Speaker wnether in case the two first resolutions of Sargent were adopted

would be in order. This showed the tone of a certain portion of the House and made Kelley and Garfield look unhappy. Garfield, especially at this time seemed as though he would make a great sacrifice if he could escape from the terrible ordeal sideration of the condemnation of Oakes Ames was put to the House the object of the resolution occupied his position in front of But-ler. He shaded his face with his hands and betrayed a nervousness unusual to him.

SCENES IN THE EVENING SESSION. Everybody turned out to-night to witness what was confidently predicted would be the closing scene in the roaring farce of "Crédit Mobilier; or, How Not to Do It." The audience which assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives was brilliant in every sense of the word, far more brilliant than the gas overhead-such a scene as one

THE THEATRE ON A BENEFIT NIGHT to some great favorite. The remarkable standing occasions, occupied. There were not quite so many loungers permitted to walk about the floor as day and at previous rehearsals. When Speaker Blaine committed an assault with his ivory gavel upon an unoffending table, and Sam all had assumed a listening attitude, the Chair recognized W. D. Kelley, of pig-iron memory, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania. There are many of this order in and a few from the Keystone State. Kelley stood erect and intoned his speech with a deep, sonorous voice, distinctly heard in all parts of the nall Then he went for the Ithuriel Speer, his young colprovoked the manliest sentiments in the breasts of all of Heax Ames' victims. Kelley said he was anxious to leave a good name to his children, and a long residence in Washington had not vitiated his sense of justice nor a keen regard for the sacred trust confided to him by his Philadelphia constituents. Did the House suppose he would sell out for \$3297 He, the virtuous Kelley, who had enjoyed so many glorious opportunities to make a fortune during his membership of the Ways and Means Committee? The proposition did appear a little absurd, and some of the lobbyists who talk about spending thousands to procure votes sympathized with the speaker in his

APPEAL FOR APPROVAL. Finally, after the basso profunds had declared that he would not have any dealings with the corrupt Hoax had he known what was to follow, he took his seat. The sweet accents of "Me country, me constitution, me State" had scarcely died away when another of the shining lights of Pennsylvania, the successor of old Thad. Stevens-which about all there is to connect Mr. Dickey with the name of the great Commoner-he, Dickey, had his little slap at Speer, who during the atternoon had declared that Old Thad's successor was not fit to be heard on the floor of the Mouse. Dickey's speech was "extraordinary," wholly on account of the great number of times he used this word. Being of slender frame and somewhat willowy in form, his figure vibrated as puffed the word "extraordinary" from his little mouth, and hurled anathemas at the presumptuous Pennsylvanian who dared to impeach the veracity of his republican colleague, Hon. W. D. Kelley. Then came on the stage one General Hawley. It was about time some one should be burt, and to provoke the ire of the holy Dawes, whose head had been bowed in fear for the last three days, the General must needs propose

A RESOLUTION REFERRING THE WHOLE SUBJECT TO THE COMMITTEE. Here the lightning flashed, the thunders roared and the brazen sound of the clap-trap stage firings rang in everybody's ears. The harlequin leaped into the arena. It was Dawes. All was excitement. He trembled in every part; his hair stood on end; his garments fluttered as if inflated with wind; his voice was that of Boanerges. He struck out first with the right and then let go his left. Never did the actor Shakspeare hated tear a passion so completely in tatters as the guiltless Dawes, and after Dawes had spoken his little piece and the galleries recovered from their fright it was ascertained that Mr. Dawes hopes to be elected as successor to Henry Wilson, and he had no thought of permitting any serious charge to hang over his head, as would be the case if the resolution of Hawley took effect. He challenged Hawley to lay any accusation at his door, and he would ask judgment on the charge right there and now. The Indian of the meek-mannered Horace, scented trouble in the democratic camp, and moved to lay Speer's resolution on the table. The House so ordered by 117 yeas to 75 nays. Randall, called down from a listening posture, resumed his seat and awaited the action of the patient, irrepressible Job Stevenson, who was anxious the House should declare its opinion that it is inconsistent with the honor of members of the House to speculate in stocks, bends, &c., which in any me may be affected by Congressional legislation. Foolish man to suppose that after suppressing every point that had been made the republican side was going to stultify itself by indirectly cenof its members!

so much Credit Mobilier stock. The yeas and nave were demanded on receiving it for consideration which was lost-yeas 75, nays 108. Mr. Sargent then moved that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject, and at twenty three minutes past ten the Speaker announced that "the farce of Credit Mobilier, or how not to do it." was finishe -Yeas 75, nays 114

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1975.

The House reassembled at ten o'clock, the hour up to the regular time of meeting being considered as part of the legislative day of yesterday, and to be divided out in small proportions among members who had not yet been heard on the expulsion resolutions and who desired to say

the power of expulsion.

Mr. Holman, (dem.) of Ind., took similar grounds, and
regarded this as the first great contest between the representative government and the great money corpora-

against the right of expulsion for offences committed be-fore election. He agreed somewhat in the views ex-pressed by Mr. Holman as to the danger from great money corporations, as in this Capitol itself proofs of the decay of moral virtue had found exhibition, but the remedy was not to be found in the exputsion of some of

its most honored members.

Mr. Woop, (dem.) of N. Y., said that on the question of jurisdiction he differed somewhat from the views expressed on either side. He made

A DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE CLASSES OF OFFENCES mitted before the person was a member, where the results of such offences were of a continuing character so suits of such offences were of a continuing character so as to affect their votes and acts as members. His own conclusions on the facts were that the special committee had exceeded its authority, which was simply to find out and report what members of Congress had been bribed by Oakes Ames. That certainly did not justify a resolution of expulsion against Oakes Ames, who seemed to be chosen as a victim simply because he told the truth, because he made a clean oreast of it, because, in fact, he had turned State's evidence. His colleague, Mr. Brooks, was in no regard comprehended within the scope of the jurisdiction of the committee. He certainly was not bribed by Oakes Ames. He was not a member of Congress in the sense of the resolution appointing the committee. There was nothing in the testimony which justified the conclusion that Mr. Brooks was bribed by Oakes Ames, and he (Mr. Wood) contended that no man who was not bribed by Oakes Ames could be properly reported by the committee. The whole amount of the offence committed by his opileague was that he had subscribed for, received held and derived profits from Gredit Mobilier stock. In conclusion he said that he would vote against the report in both cases, believing that in the one instance a man was to be punished for turning State's evidence, and in both cases, believing that in the one instance a man was to be punished for turning State's evidence, and in the other a man was to be punished as a make weight for the purpose of holding up a member of the democratic party to public clium.

Mr. POTTER, (dom.) of N. Y., regarded the question as only a form of condemnation: 'but the expulsion of members happened to be a form which some thought would establish.

demnation. It happened to be a form which some thought would establish

APRECEDENT THAT NIGHT AT SOME TIME BE DANGEROUS. He had therefore hoped that in some way or other the condemnation of the House might take some form which did not involve that difficulty. But the gentlemen of the special committee seemed to have treated the case as if it was more important to establish a parliamentary precedent than to do anything else. He trusted that the House might be allowed to vote in reference to the Credit Mobilier transaction without being entangled in a parliamentary difficulty. For himself, he was willing that in this case there should be condemnation. Mee could not sit in the House representing greatrailroad corporations or iron mills or other special interests without being subject to its judgment.

Mr. Sperki, (dem.) of Pa., declared that the position in which he was placed was painful to him, painful almost beyond expression; but he had lived long enough to learn that duties were not to be avoided simply because they were not pleasant. He coniessed to have entered on the consideration of the question as a partial judge in favor of Mr. Brooks; but, step by step, his mind had been brought irresistibly to the conclusions which he was about to express. He had no doubt of the power of the House to expe a member for offences committed before election. If the position of the other side were orrect, then as a man could be expelled who had an intectious disease.

correct, then as a man could be expelled who had an intectious disease.

THE FOWER OF EXPULSION

would not exist if the man happened to have caught the infectious disease the day before his election. Here was an offence not dying at the moment it was committed, but intended to run through the Congressional career of the man who committed it—to control his voice and vote, and month after month the man put into his pocket the price for which he had agreed to surrender his independence and honor as a representative of the people. He contended that Mr. Brooks had precluded the raising of the quosition in his case, because he had declared in the House that if what Mr. McComb said of him were true, he (Brooks) was unfit to be a member of the House, but rought to be expelled, not only from the House, but from all association with decent men here and elsewhere. As to Mr. Dawes and Mr. Scofield, he (Mr. Speer) would not vote either to expel or censure them. He owed these gentlemen nothing, either per-

the House, but from all association with decent men here and elsewhere. As to Mr. Dawes and Mr. Scofield, he (Mr. Speer) would not vote either to expel or censure them. He owed these gentlemen nothing, either personally or politically, but he owed it to his conscience as an honest man; he owed it to his sense of duty; he owed it to the cause of truth to say that after the most careful examination of the testimony in regard to them, he believed them to be innocent. But when he came to THE CASES OF MR. KELLEY AND MR. GARPIELD he had to say, with the same honesty of purpose and the same sincerity of conviction, that he believed them-both guilty. They never paid a dollar for the Credit Mobilier stock which they received. Mr. Kelley had been paid \$1.079 for what? For nothing.

Here the hammer fell, the legislative day of yesterday ended and that of to-day commenced, and was opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Sameren, (rep.) of Cal., offered an amendment to the resolutions, reciting the parliamentary doubts in the case, and condemning the conduct of Oakes Ames and James Hrooks.

ames Brooks.

Mr. Hoan, (rep.) of Mass., suggested that the amendment of the gentleman from California would establish a parliamentary precedent worse than any that had been proposed.

Mr. Poland, (rep.) of Vt., Chairman of the Select Committee, then rose to close the debate. He commenced by saying that he did not expect to entertain or amuse the liouse and the large audience that he saw pefore him. He

by saying that he did not expect to entertain or amuse the house and the large audience that he saw before him. He

KNEW NOTHING ABOUT STAGE TRICKS.

He knew nothing about playing the buffoon or the harlequin. He never had any gift for saying or doing things for the purpose of splitting the ears of the groundlings. Even if he had those gifts he should not have deemed this the proper occasion to display qualities of that kind. He could not do such things if he would, and he would not if he could. He proposed to make a plain and sober attempt to convince his fellow members who were to act on the resolutions as to what was their proper duty in relation to them. He would commence where he left off the other day, on the question of jurisdiction.

Mr. Poland then proceeded to reply to the arguments made against the power of the House to expel members for offences committed before election, and to sustain his position by parliamentary precedents. Having disposed or that subject, Mr. Poland came back to the facts in the case and to the scheme of the Credit Mobilier and its inventors. He said it did not require great ingenuity to get up a scheme to cheat the government out of \$40,000,000, but it did require a good deal of wit to get up the machinery necessary to run it successfully. They had contrived the scheme, but there was no man in New York shrewd enough to send almost as farss disficulty grow out of an interesting the property of the machinery as a scheme to the property of the light with forty-seven millions in the house property and the property and the property of the machinery had just got into operation so that there would be no difficulty if they could stop investigations in Congress and sovernment directors. Congress and government directors were the only Thugs leit that were to be leared, and these had to be taken care of Accordingly Mr. Ames had come to Congress with shares of Crodit Mobilier stock in his pocket, and went around to various members of Congress and leading men and said that he had

and leading men and said that he had

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT,

a thing which would pay ten per cent, and offered it to
members of Congress who, he said, had been good friends
to the Union Pacific Railroad. He was fixing it so that
those who took shares from him should think it was an
honest think. He had found it necessary to clothe it in
the habiliments of honesty.

The hammer fell, the debate closed, and the House was
hrought

ferring the whole matter to the public, moved to lay it on the table.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted— Yeas 59, nays 164.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—Yeas 59, nays 164.

While the vote was progressing Mr. Brooks sat at his desk, with his head down, apparently absorbed in reading, while Mr. Ames sat in one of the front row of seate—the one usually occupied by Mr. Wallace, of South Carothan desk, with his head of his hand and apparently following the vote attentively. A handsome bouquet, offered by some sympathing friend, stood on the desk before him. The vote was taken in perfect slience and with a solemn stillness pervading the hall, so that the responses were distinctly heard. The members' seats were all filled, many new members being present, and the galleries were densely packed, even the one assigned to men being occupied to a large extent by ladies.

The next question was on substituting Mr. Sargent's resolutions for those reported by the Select Committee.

The vote was yeas 115, nays 110.

Messrs Eldridge, (dem.) of Wis., and Voorhees, (dem.) of Ind., having originally voted "no," changed their votes to "ay," and endeavored to give their reasons, but were not permitted under the ruie, which forbids debate during roit cail.

SARGENT'S RESOLUTIONS.

The question then recurred on the first of Mr. Sargent's

during roll call.

SARGENT'S RESOLUTIONS.

The question then recurred on the first of Mr. Sargent's resolutions, as follows:—
Resolved, That the House absolutely condemns the conduct of Oakes Ames, a member of this House from the State of Massachusetts, in seeking to procure Congressional attention to the affairs of a corporation in which he was interested, and whose interest directly depended on the legislation of Congress, by inducing members of Congress of Invest in the seeking the procure of the congress of the conduction of the seeking the conduction of the congress of the conduction of the con attention to the scatter is a confidence of the scatter of the sca

The next resolution of Mr. Sargene was their solutions. It is as tollows:—
Reselved, That the House absolutely condemns the conduct of James Brooks, a member of this House, from New York, for the use of his position of Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad and of member of this House to procure the assignment to himself or family of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, a corporation having a contract with the Union Pacific Railroad and whose interests depended directly upon the legislation of Changrage.

The next resolution included in Mr. Sargent's substi-tute was as follows:— Resolved, That the special committee be discharged from the urther consideration of this subject. Mr. Hoas, of Massachusetts, moved to lay the resolun and preamble on the table.

It wood, of New York, suggested that that would prest the resolutions as to the other members implicated. be the judgment of the House that it had accepted and disposed of the report of the committee.

Mr. Sancarx, of California, asked what Mr. Hoar's motion would carry to the table—would it carry the resolutions aiready adopted?

The Sprakes replied that it would not carry with it the resolutions aiready adopted.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, withdrew his motion.

Mr. Kanala, (dem.) of Ps., asked whether, in case the resolution to discharge the committee were not adopted, it would be in order for any member to offer as a privileged question resolutions as to order members.

The Sprakes replied that if the Bouse did not discharge

ion.

ar. Woop, of New York, inquired whether it would be
n order if that motion were agreed to to offer a resoluion of instructions to report back resolutions in regard to
he other gentlemen implicated.
The SPKAKSS thought not.
The House refused to second the previous question—77 Mr. Wood, of New York, offered the following resolu-

nd support. Mr. Kandall, of Pennsylvania, made the point of order and a resolution of censure should be confined to one in-

ual.
NEFRARE sustained the point of order, and stated easons for the ruling.
SPERE, of Pennsylvania, then offered the follow-

louse.

Dickey, (rep.) of Pa., objected to the consideration
a resolution, and characterized the preamble as a

of the resolution, and characterized the presence stump apecch.

The SPKAKER put the question whether the House would now consider the resolution, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 118, nays 32.

Substituties were suggested by Mr. Sargent, of Canifornia; Stevenson, of Ohio, and Hawley, of Connecticut, but Mr. SPKER declined to allow any of them to be offered. He proposed to yield half of his hour to the gentleman affocted by the resolution.

Mr. KELLEY, (C. M.) of Pa., said he asked the House only to be true to its own honor and the rights of each member. He had had no witness before the select committee. It had not been intimated to him that he might only to be true to its own honor and the rights of each member. He had had no witness before the select committee. It had not been intimated to him that he might have witnesses or that he might be heard on his own behalf, other than the brief examination made by counsel or by himself. He asked, therefore, that his colleague or by himself. He asked, therefore, that his colleague of by himself. He hast five minutes of the morning debate, had connected his ame with this matter without his (Kelley) having an opportunity to reply, be permitted to make his speech and present his arraignment, so that having heard whereof he was accused and the grounds on which the accusation rested, he might have the poor privilege of saying.

WHY SENTENCE SHOULD NOT HE PLASED UPON HIM, as he had not the right of being heard before the committee by witnesses and counsel.

MY. SPERER SCORNS PUBLIFICATION.

As the mount of the very judge.

Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohlo, spoke for fair play and EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE, and William | and said that he was not willing to condemn William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, on the testimony of Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, whom the House had just condemned. Mr. Sreze, of Pennsylvania, said that he was not insensible to the gravity of the hour and the occasion, but he had a duty to perform higher than personal friendsensible to the gravity of the hour and the occasion, but he had a duty to perform higher than personal irriend-ship, higher than a regard for personal seeling, and he rose to perform that duty, regreeting that it involved the honor and reputation of his native State. His colleague (Kelley) had told the House that he had not been heard. He had been heard from his own lips, and he had had the process of the government to summon every witness whom he desired to have examined. Who was his colleague was to be condemned was it not to be on the testimony of a member of the House, of his own evasions and prevarications? He (Mr. Speer) would condemn no man unheard, but after an opportunity had been given to his colleague for six now had been given to his colleague for six nothing else was to be investigated, it was unjust to that committee, it was unjust to truth, for his colleague to say he had not been heard. He reviewed

was a corrupt affair. He said that not only had Mr. Kelley prevaricated and concealed the truth, but that he had attempted to get Oakes Ames to concail it under oath. He had found that his own concoalment was not enough. Mr. Oakes Ames had testified that Mr. Kelley came and spoke to him about this matter and called it a loan, and said that he would pay him the amount of the loan. Mr. Ames told Mr. Kelley that he did not so consider it; that he had let him have \$750 on account of the dividends. Mr. Kelley snid he would give Mr. Ames a check for the amount, and he cid give him s check for \$1,000. Mr. Ames then tore the check in two and handed it back to Mr. Kelley, and called it a payment. What a scene, said Mr. Speer, that must have been in the dark hour of night between the gentleman from Pennsylvania and his triend from Massachusetts, concording a story of which they were both ashamed! There was not water enough in the Potomac to wash away

Here were two men in the conspiracy to rob and plunder the government—one of them the originator of the Credit Mobilier scheme and a contractor, and the other a government director and irom the beginning an active man in the organization of the Credit Mobilier. As to these other gentlemen—Mr. Kelley and the others—the facts had been concealed from them. They had not been informed as to the facts which made the actions of Ames and Brooks so censurable. They had simply contracted for some shares of the stock, and now, having voted simply a censure on the two chief actors in this great wrong, it was gravely proposed that those other gentlemen should be placed in the same boat and have the same punishment inflicted on them. He thought that this and all other resolutions of the same character should be laid on the table.

The House then, at five o'clock, took recess till eight o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.

House then took up the resolution censuring Mr.

Reliey of Pennsylvania, offered by his colleague, Mr. Spect.

Mr. Kelley (C. M.) rose and addressed the House. He said that the occasion was one of too much durnly and of too much importance to him and to his family to permit him to divert it to personal or partisan discussion. He should therefore not follow or attempt to reply to the remarks of his young colleague, Mr. Spect, who had brought up his name before the House for twelve years, and if it were proper to call witnesses here, as it was not, the would call the senior members on thing as a member but it was not propers on the same was not read of regument; his witnesses had not been not read to regument; his witnesses had not been head for sigument; his witnesses had not been head for sigument to the head of the house should deap his to the his boy won he should meet any of them to challeage them as to the blamelessness of his life herewickles his hadist had not been uncertained in the whether his hadist had not been uncertained weath, or whether his hadist had not been uncertained in the house hould been uncertained had not been uncertained they whether his hadist had not been uncertained to the House when it was

been a member of the Naval Committee of the House when it was and tens and thirties of millions, and who had ever heard his name connected with a contract or any allegation that one dollar of his country's movey, not received for salary, had stuck to his fine ways and Means Committee, and on what questions before that committee had he reserved his optimons until parties interested might confer with him and determine his judgment? Had he ever failed to be outspoken on any question before that or any other that the House or before the House of before that the subject of the dienounced that charge as laise and unfounded. The time had not come for arguing his case, nor was he going to do it. He would state, however, some of the testimony which he would place how on the committee it tems that the was supposed to be drawing the enormous dividends of Credit Mobiller stock he had been paying and lars which he had borrowed to save a little real estate he had owned in Philadelphia. He would elars which he had borrowed to save a little real estate he had owned in Philadelphia. He would elars he crayson was he cannot be the conditions.

ubmit its special verdict to this House we word. If anybody has anything to adverted the anything to adverte the special down the symmetric properties of the purpose of the symmetric properties of the purpose of my more very official act since I came into this lit cady to meet here and now any charge while cer will lay at my door, but it is due to me and associates that this House shall not adjourn.

ommittee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes, to the Senate to chair, and resumed consideration of the Senate mendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Without making much progress in the bill the committee arose, and the House, at eleven o'clock P. M., ad

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

The First Annual Meeting-Addresses by D. B. Eaton and Others-The Aim of the Organization the Amelioration of the Condition of the Paupers.

This association, principally composed of a most influential class of ladies, and organized for the establishing of local visiting committees to the the purpose of effecting reforms, held their first annual meeting last evening at the hall of the Union League Club, President Dwight in the chair. Among the gentlemen on the platform were Rev. John Hall, Rev. Dr. Bellows, C. L. Brace, D. B. Eaton, Dr. Stephen Smith and Colonel Stebbins, who were associated with a dozen of charitable matrons. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, President, called the meet-

ing to order, and explained the object of the sothe charitable institutions to the care of the officers who are left in charge. This had been shown by England, where, when unwatched by the public eve, there have been abuses in the institutions. A few years ago an investigation was made of all makes it almost impossible for abuses to exist, was instituted. In 1867 a commission was established here in our State, and we found abuses. He detailed some of these abuses, and said the action of the Board had abolished some of them. A year or two ago it was decided to bring in the co-operation of the ladies who felt that they had a reason for existence. We felt that we could give a valid ground for coming into exwe could give a valid ground for coming into existence, and the first work was to look into Bellevue Hospital, where the Commissioners gave the ladies a cordial welcome, and it has been greatly improved. The ladies left that one important

improved. The ladies left that one important matter was the necessity for a corps of TRAINED NURSES in all the institutions. If we could have all the poorhouses of the State watched like Believae Hospital we would have a new era in our institutions. Our poorhouses are of the same character as the patched up system of Queen Elizabeth's time. England has abandoned it years ago. Yet we are where we were 300 years ago. He proposed to call upon kindred associations in other parts of the state.

Sate.

Some slight amendments to the constitution were adopted, when C. L. Brace read extracts from the first annual report of Louise Lee Schuyler, which asks for the passage of an act giving the association further power. It shows that \$529 47 have been received: that the treasury is now empty; that about five thousand dollars is required yearly, and asks for contributions. The Visiting Hospital Committee found much at Believue Hospital to commend, and many abuses, which were remedied by the Commissioners. They found it necessary for a better class of nurses, and asked the Commissioners to establish a training school for female nurses, such as that of MISS NIGHTINGALE'S, and the amount required to establish it is \$20,000, \$14,000 of which have been raised in three weeks. The report charged that the ladies were refused admission into the Westchester County Poorhouse by the brutal keeper, as they term him, although they bound themselves not to violate any of the rules. The report made some excellent suggestions as to the classification of poorhouse inmates, the employment of all able-bodied and the separation of the lunatic from the sane.

rules. The report made some excellent suggestions as to the classification of poorhouse inmates, the employment of all abie-bodied and the separation of the lunatic from the sane.

Dorkan B. Earon rejoiced that he lived in New York, where \$14,000 had been raised in so many days, instead of Westchester, where the poorhouse doors were closed upon noble, Christian women. He was thankful that women, instead of travelling the boisterous road of the ballot box and primaries, walk in the quiet route of charity. In fifty-live institutions for the poor in the State there is an intermingling of the insane, the epieptic, the old and young and the bealthy. There is no classification, no system in our county houses, and one of the objects of the association is to break up the county establishments and collect them from larger territory into larger assemblages, where they can be better classified, and in the bill now pending at Albany the young are to be separated from the old, the sane from the insane, schools established for their young and

LABOR SUPPLIED

that will clevate them and prevent them becoming chronic paupers. Two hundred thousand persons are supported by the State, and nearly, that number had been assisted yearly in this city for the past three years; or one in eight or nine of our population are paupers, or more than one out of five are dependent upon others for some portion of the year.

Colonel Strebbins followed in a few remarks in

onel STEBBINS followed in a few remarks in support of a training institution for icuals nurses, after which Rev. Drs. Hall and Bellows complimented the ladies upon their energy and offered some suggestions for the more successful carrying out of their work.

A MINE CAVES IN.

Serious Accident Near Scranton-The Walls of a Part of the Mount Pleasant Mine Give Way and the Surface SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 27, 1873.

This portion of Scranton had a genuine sensaday. The surface over the Mount Pleasant Coal Mine caved in a little after ten o'clock this morning. It is situated on the east side of the town. The mine is owned by private individuals, but most of the coal is sold at the breaker to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Comto the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Copany. Previous to its purchase by the prescompany it was owned by Daniei Howell, and chambers worked out tweive years ago caused caving in to-day. Four large crevices extend from the mouth of the slope under the houses acr Main street and out into an open field. The inbrick dwelling house of George G. Winans spread out and hage cracks are to be seen on sides. The houses of David J. Davies are crack from cellar to attic. Other houses and ba are also injured. Work has been stopped in mine until the danger is over. Hundreds of goog Jones wished the scene during the day.